IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows:

Claim 1 (Currently Amended): An electrophotographic apparatus comprising:

an electrophotographic photoconductor;

a charger configured to charge the electrophotographic photoconductor;

a light irradiator configured to irradiate a write light having a resolution of 600 dpi or greater to a surface of the electrophotographic photoconductor charged by the charger with an exposure energy of 5 erg/cm^2 or less, thereby forming a latent electrostatic image;

a developer configured to feed a developing agent to the latent electrostatic image within 200 msec after the surface of the electrophotographic photoconductor was irradiated with the write light, thereby visualizing the latent electrostatic image to form a toner image; and

a transfer configured to transfer the toner image formed by the developer onto a transfer material, wherein

the electrophotographic photoconductor comprises a charge generation layer and a charge transport layer stacked in this order on a conductive support, and

the charge generation layer contains titanyl phthalocyanine crystals having, as a diffraction peak (± 0.2°) of Bragg angle 2θ with respect to CuKα ray (wavelength: 1.542 angstrom), a maximum diffraction peak at least at 27.2°, main peaks at 9.4°, 9.6° and 24.0°, and a peak at 7.3° as a diffraction peak on the lowest angle side, and not having a peak within a range of from ~~7.4° to 9.3°~~ 7.3° to 9.4° and at 26.3°, wherein

a dispersion for forming the charge generation layer is prepared by being filtrated through a filter having an effective pore size of 3 μm or less, and the titanyl phthalocyanine crystals contained in the filtered dispersion have an average particle diameter of 0.3 μm or less.

Claim 2 (Previously Presented): An electrophotographic apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein the titanyl phthalocyanine crystals have a peak other than at 26.3°.

Claim 3 (Previously Presented): An electrophotographic apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein the titanyl phthalocyanine crystals have an average primary particle diameter of less than 0.3 μm.

Claim 4 (Original): An electrophotographic apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein the charge transport layer contains at least a polycarbonate having, on the main chain and/or side chain thereof, a triarylamine structure.

Claim 5 (Previously Presented): An electrophotographic apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein the electrophotographic photoconductor further comprises a protective layer on the charge transport layer.

Claim 6 (Previously Presented): An electrophotographic apparatus according to Claim 5, wherein the protective layer contains one of an inorganic pigment or a metal oxide, each having a specific resistance of 10^{10} Ω·cm or greater.

Claim 7 (Original): An electrophotographic apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein the charge transport layer of the electrophotographic photoconductor has been formed using a non-halogen solvent.

Claim 8 (Previously Presented): An electrophotographic apparatus according to Claim 7, wherein the non-halogen solvent is at least one solvent selected from the group consisting of cyclic ethers and aromatic hydrocarbons.

Claim 9 (Original): An electrophotographic apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein the conductive support of the electrophotographic photoconductor has an anodized surface.

Claim 10 (Previously Presented): An electrophotographic apparatus according to Claim 1, further comprising a plurality of image forming elements each comprising the charger, the light irradiator, the developer, the transfer and the electrophotographic photoconductor.

Claim 11 (Original): An electrophotographic apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein as the charger of the electrophotographic apparatus, a contact charging system is employed.

Claim 12 (Original): An electrophotographic apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein as the charger of the electrophotographic apparatus, a non-contact proximal charging system is employed.

Claim 13 (Previously Presented): An electrophotographic apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein a gap between a charging member of the charger and the electrophotographic photoconductor is 200 μm or less.

Claim 14 (Previously Presented): An electrophotographic apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein the charger of the electrophotographic apparatus is configured to receive a superposed alternating voltage.

Claim 15 (Previously Presented): An electrophotographic apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein the electrophotographic apparatus comprises a freely detachable process cartridge in which the electrophotographic photoconductor is integral with at least one unit selected from the group consisting of the charger, the light irradiator, the developer and a cleaner.

Claims 16-20 (Canceled).

Claim 21 (New): An electrophotographic apparatus comprising:

an electrophotographic photoconductor;

a charger configured to the electrophotographic photoconductor;

a light irradiator configured to irradiate a write. light having a resolution of 600 dpi or greater to a surface of the electrophotographic photoconductor charged the charger with an exposure energy of 5 erg/cm^2 or less, thereby forming a latent electrostatic image;

a developer configured to feed a developing agent to the latent electrostatic image, thereby visualizing the latent electrostatic image to form a toner image; and

a transfer configured to transfer the toner image formed by the developer onto a transfer material, wherein

the electrophotographic photoconductor comprises a charge generation layer and a charge transport layer stacked in this order on a conductive support,

the charge generation layer contains titanyl phthalocyanine crystals having, as a diffraction peak (±0.2°) of Bragg angle 2θ with respect to CuKα ray (wavelength: 1.542 angstrom), a maximum diffraction peak at least at 27.2°, main peaks at 9.4°, 9.6° and 24.0°, and a peak at 7.3° as a diffraction peak on the lowest angle side, and not having a peak within a range of from 7.3° to 9.4° and at 26.3°, wherein

the titanyl phthalocyanine crystals are obtained by subjecting amorphous or low crystallinity titanyl phthalocyanine having a maximum diffraction peak at least at from 7.0° to 7.5° as a diffraction peak (±02°) of Bragg angle 2θ with respect to a characteristic X-ray (wavelength: 1.542 angstrom) of CuKα, the half-value width of the diffraction peak being 0.1 μm or greater, and having an average particle diameter of primary particles of 0.1 μm or less to crystal conversion with an organic solvent in the presence of water, and then by separating titanyl phthalocyanine having undergone crystal conversion from the organic solvent through filtration before it grows to an average particle diameter of primary particles more than 0.3 μm.